

WELCOME TO MOSCOW!

(Continued from page 1)

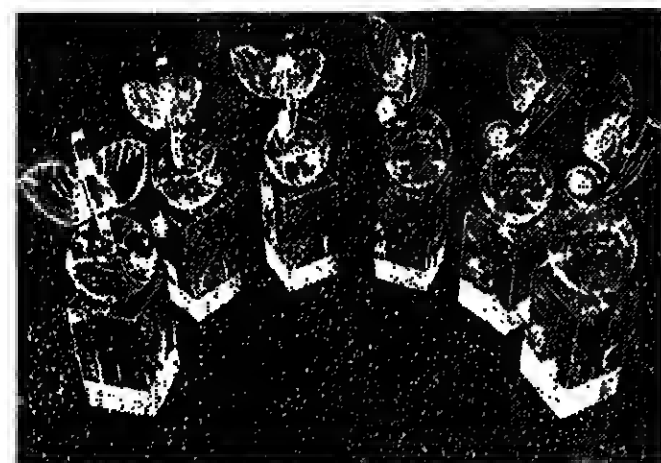
world and European championships and various major international events. They toured many countries with exhibition performances. And all of them at various times competed in our tournaments.

We have always eagerly watched the performance of skaters and not only give credit to their mastery but also try to estimate the best in their technique and competitive elements. We still do not feel shy to learn from others. We, too, have many visitors here trying to find out the reason for the precipitous growth of our skaters' skills.

The current tournament will be no exception. Noted coaches of foreign skaters and skating groups of specialists will watch out for details to study and will exchange views and experience.

Our tournament is called a tournament of trophies and discoveries. Not just skaters but their coaches, too, enter the competition for the "Crystal Skale". Not for nothing Tatyana Tarasova, who coaches European and world champions Misukovits and Natsiya Besenyanova and Andrei Butkin, once said at a press conference:

"The 'Moscow News' Prize is my favorite and most important of all international tournaments of the season. In my ca-



Even in the jubilee contest the editors have decided against departing from the well-established procedure of awarding the Crystal Skale (picture) to the winners. From the organizers' point of view the crystal ball on a stand with a skale which looks like skating across ice gives the fullest expression to the speed, delicacy and mastery of skating. The six prizes involved are awarded to pairs, individual men and women skaters and to figure skaters. The prizes are identical. Each weighs more than five kilograms and is nearly 40 centimeters high. The Crystal Skale was designed by Mikhail Kizlov, chief artist of the Dyakovo crystal factory (Bryansk Region). A master glass blower, and a man who loves sports, particularly figure skating, he did all he could for the prize to be appreciated by the winners.

As a coach I first inaugurated internationally my charges here. We coaches, show at every year's tournament, like at general rehearsals, the fruits of our half-a-year's toil on new programmes for the first time.

Judging are not only very knowledgeable umpires but also Moscow fans. Thus for me the reception one gets on the Moscow ice is a sort of a tuning fork to test a new programme's "purity of sound".

ANATOLY KARPOV ON WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

In our previous issue we reported the Soviet win in the first men's world chess championship. Our correspondent Viktor Babitsky interviewed Soviet team captain and triple world champion, Anatoly Karpov, right on the heels of the event in Lucerne, Switzerland.

Q: What are your feelings after this tough competition to which Soviet Grandmasters had their share of trouble?

A: We all are certainly pleased to have seen up the title practically with a round left to go because the championship indeed proved hard selling for us. But when things seemed to be getting out of hand, especially after we lost to Hungary, we rallied for the other rounds.

Q: Are you satisfied with your performance as team leader?

A: I am more or less content

'White caravan' sets out with sensation

Owing to lack of snow at Courmayeur, Italy, the opening stage of the world alpine skiing cup took place in another Italian town, Sestriere.

A novelty was announced shortly before that — after the first run in the slalom and the giant slalom the top 30 continue in contention, something which drew, even at trial runs before the "World series" cup, opposition from most noted skiers. They argued that the younger opponents would spoil the course, thus nullifying their advantage. It turned out they had enough cause to complain.

Already in the first special slalom totally unknown Yugoslav Roko Petrovic, 18, placed second in both runs and won overall. The youth dreaming of becoming a parapsychologist, clocked 1.40.79.

His compatriot Bojan Krizaj, who dominated the event in the "World series", ran up with 0.74 sec behind, while another unknown sportsman, Italian Ivano Edlini, placed third.

The top three were ahead of aces like Swede Ingemar Stenmark (who has won a record of 79 cup stages), world champion Jonas Nilsson, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland.

So the next stages will show whether the victory for the "stranger" was an exception or that novices will set the pace this season.

with the sports aspect. Although I had good chances against Ene Lobron, who played on the first board for West Germany, I just did not have enough physical strength and I let him out of my "net". However, I had two good wins playing France and China.

Q: What are the plans of your team's members and specifically yours?

A: Right after the Lucerne event many of them will have to immediately start preparing for new and no less important events. Rafael Vaganian will take on Andrei Sokolov in a challenger tournament next. Final match, while Aris Yuzepov still even does not know who his opponent will be in a similar match — that he will know after an extra match between Mikhail Tal of the USSR and Jan Timman of Holland, who shared fourth-fifth place in the challenger tournament. For my part, I will also have to do much analytical work as regards my recent Moscow match with Gari Kasparov and prepare for a return match.

The next championship is due in four years' time.



● Soviet athletes attacking. Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

Soviet and Hungarian water polo teams meet regularly and that helps their coaches prepare both countries' national teams for various tournaments. Recently the teams clashed in the games in Moscow. The visitors won the first match 5-4 and lost the other 6-11.

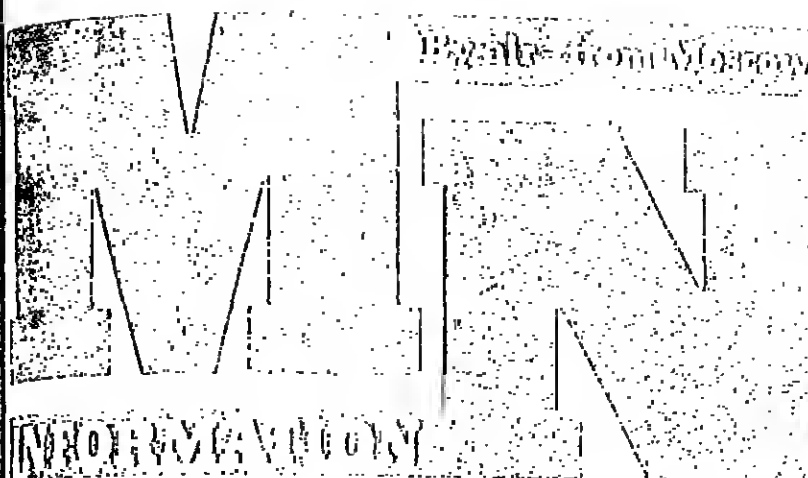


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Saddam Hussain in Moscow



Meeting the Iraqi president at the airport.

Saddam Hussain, Chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command, President of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet leadership for a working friendly visit. He was met by President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrei Gromyko and other officials.

Armand Hammer prospects for the development of Soviet-American trade and economic relations

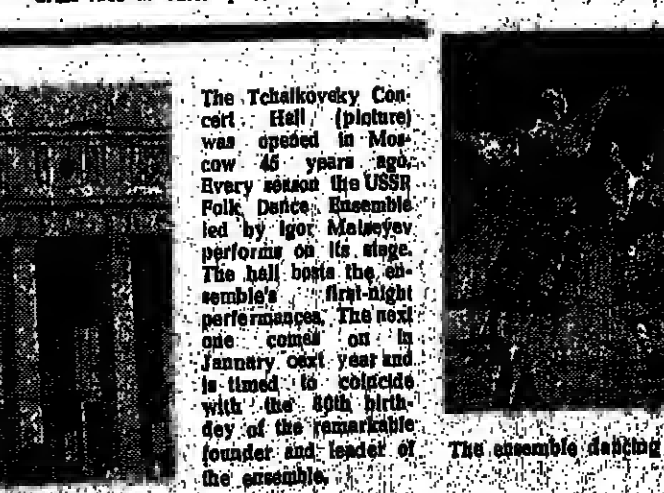
Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the US Occidental Petroleum, has stated that the USSR is a most important market for the oil giant. (MFN) trading in the main obstacle in development of Soviet-American trade and economic relations was recently speaking at a Moscow press conference held to the conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement on exchanges of collections of stamps from Soviet and US areas within the framework of an agreement signed by the countries' leaders in Geneva. The development of contacts in fields of culture and art.

Hammer expressed the view that the obstacle to the development of Soviet-American trade would be removed to the minimum, possibly, next year. He said that for his part he would do his utmost to ensure

Armand Hammer said that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union to trade had begun to improve after the summit between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Hammer's opinion is that



A young Danish girl taking part in an anti-war demonstration. Anti-war protesters in Denmark are becoming increasingly active in the fight for peace, and a curb on the arms race. They advocate for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and non-proliferation of the arms race in outer space.



The ensemble dancing Moldavian Suite. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

The Soviet Union's seventh census

A regular census of the USSR population, the seventh in the history of the Soviet state, will take place in January 1989. The census will provide exhaustive information on the number of people, national composition and distribution of the population over the Soviet territory. It will also cover educational levels, placement in different branches and labour reserves.

The information will be indispensable in devising overall plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and individual constituent republics and also help work out long-term plans. It will provide a basis for the development of demographic forecasts and for the study of the tendencies in numerical change, composition and territorial distribution of the population since the 1979 census.

A sample census will be held in December, 1988, in some parts of the country so as to study all the aspects and practical assistance needed by census officials who previously took part in census.

BAN WAR FROM OUTER SPACE

Profound worldwide concern over the threat to peaceful outer space is reflected in a resolution submitted by a large group of states and adopted by the UN General Assembly on the prevention of outer space arms race. The resolution, approved by representatives of 151 countries, urges the Soviet Union and the United States to hold intensive and constructive talks to reach an early agreement that would ban armaments from outer space, reports TASS, the Soviet news agency.

Alongside the growing protests in America against the "star wars" programme, there are still forces in that country which give strong backing to the administration's efforts to use outer space for military purposes. In this respect particular zeal is demonstrated by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, director of the SDI organization General J. Abrahamson, Defense Undersecretary Fred I. Ikle, and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. However, as opposed to the militarist circles, the American public on the whole realizes, as one can judge from opinion polls, that the "strategic defense initiative" is the main obstacle in the way to nuclear arms limitation, the news agency continues.

It is absolutely clear that implementation of the American

outer space military programmes will not strengthen the country's security, but will, on the contrary, undermine it. In this connection, TASS quotes General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev as saying in Geneva that the Soviet Union will not be a dispassionate observer in a situation when steps are being taken to undermine its security and that of other socialist countries. A compromise on reductions in nuclear armaments is possible. The one and only condition for this possibility is to come to fruition is a complete ban on first-strike outer space weapons.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TV bridge brings five continents together

In January this year, the leaders of six countries on the five continents held a conference in New Delhi of which they appealed to all governments, parliaments and nations to vigorously fight against the threat of nuclear war. The appeal has found a broad response everywhere among people of goodwill, including the Soviet citizens, writes Pravda.

The newspaper's correspondent A. Tolkunov reports from San Francisco that an influential American public organization, Beyond War, has awarded its annual prize to the authors of the New Delhi Declaration: President Raul Alfonsio of Argentina, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the President of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid, former Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme, and the Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu. On that day, communications satellites focused on several halls in San Francisco, the UN Headquarters in New York, and also places in Mexico, Buenos Aires, New Delhi, Stockholm, Athens, and Dar es Salaam.

(Continued on page 11)



The above picture shows the start of the Peace Marathon, the first in the history of Boston, USA. Participating were more than 1,500 people. The aim of the Marathon was to attract the American public's attention to the anti-war movement, the struggle to curb the arms race and for disarmament; the struggle to ease international tension, for mutual understanding and trust among peoples, primarily between the USSR and USA.

Volleyball: WORLD CUP RESULTS

The USSR men's team beat Japan 3-0 in their closing world cup match.

The US placed first by winning all their games, the USSR came second, Czechoslovakia — third.

Tenth title

The Central Navy Club has drawn 6-5 with Kiev Dynamo to win their tenth national water polo cup.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

Canberra. A new Australian public organization, Action Group in Support of Moratorium, favours the idea of a moratorium on any nuclear blasts. It comprises members of the Australian Democratic Party, the Australian branch of the International Greenpeace environmental protection organization and other groups.

The fact that the Soviet Union has declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts is incontestable evidence of its peaceful intentions, opines "The Guardian", a newspaper published by the Socialist Party of Australia. We need to create conditions to exert maximal international pressure on the US and its allies to make them positively react to the Soviet moratorium, the newspaper writes.

UN CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

New York. The UN General Assembly has called for the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Middle East and Africa, and has said it favours consolidation of the treaty banning nuclear weapons from Latin America.

In a series of resolutions on these issues, the international community noted the serious concern caused by Israel and South African nuclear preparations which threaten universal peace and security. It condemned any forms of cooperation with the South African racist and demanded that they be terminated.

It was with serious concern that the General Assembly noted Israel's stubborn refusal to undertake not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons,



Tamed lion.



Drowning by Vladimir Sviridov

In defiance of reiterated appeals by the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to put its nuclear installations under IAEA control, it pointed out the threat to international peace and security posed by cooperation between Tel Aviv and Pretoria in the development of nuclear weapons and systems for their launching.

STATEMENT BY BAHRAIN PATRIOTS

Damascus. Bahraini patriotic organizations, the Front for National Liberation of Bahrain and the People's Front of Bahrain, have issued a joint statement demanding an end to the persecution of progressive and democratic figures by the authori-

ties to that Arab nation. They also demand that repressive laws be abolished and political prisoners released.

The document stresses the need to dismantle US military bases and facilities in the country and to rid the economy of foreign domination.

MOZAMBIQUE RAPS SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo. President Samora Machel of Mozambique has highly commended his country's relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Addressing a session of the National Assembly, he said the recent visit to the USSR by a Mozambican party and government delegation has be-

come a new step along the road to strengthening these relations.

Samora Machel condemned the racist regime in South Africa for violating its commitments to stop supporting gangsters of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). In effect, he said, this terrorist grouping has turned into an appendage of the South African army.

In recent months, the popular liberation forces of Mozambique, actively assisted by the population, have carried out a number of successful operations to clear the country's territory from the MNR gangs. Hundreds of terrorists have been captured together with large quantities of arms and military equipment, and thousands of Mozambicans are again leading a peaceful life, he said.

INDIA WARNS

New Delhi. Director of the India Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, K. S. Manjima, has warned that Pakistan's ambition to acquire clear weapons with American connivance is a serious threat to peace, security and stability in southern Asia.

Speaking on All-India Radio, he said that since 1972 Pakistan has been working on its atomic bomb. Over the years, he has bought the necessary equipment from Western countries through secret channels, and trained its own experts in clear physics. As a result, Pakistan makes enriched uranium which it does not use for peaceful purposes. K. S. Manjima pointed out that Pakistan has pursued its programme with open connivance of the United States.

Alfred Nzo: THE STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

Harare. The General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa, Alfred Nzo, has stated that the apartheid regime is going through a profound political and economic crisis. Speaking to an interview in Harare, he said that all the attempts by the authorities to break up the popular protest movement by force of arms are futile. The Pretorian government does not wish to heed the voice of reason and ignores demands by the country's absolute majority. A campaign of terror and murder unleashed on the patriotic agencies in the Kamshabing black leader Nkomo. Mandela is still in prison.

Sooner or later the racist will have to answer for their crimes, said Alfred Nzo. Sincerely, the role of the working class has been growing in the current revolutionary development. It is in the rank of the anti-racist movement. The African National Congress is moving towards more intensive armed struggle. It urges the stepping up of the campaign to completely isolate the apartheid regime and introduction of compulsory sanctions against it.

TV bridge brings five continents together

(Continued from page 1)

Captains on the five continents appeared on a special screen at one of the conference halls at the UN Headquarters. There is no way of treating nuclear disease other than preventing it, said the Soviet Prime Minister, Olo Palme. Our initiative is finding increasing response and support, said the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, addressing the world from another conference hall. We are proposing that the "limited nuclear war" doctrine and preparations for "star wars" be couched with specific steps towards lasting peace, he added.

Similar ideas were expressed by the other authors of the New Delhi Declaration. They addressed audiences worldwide on the television screen. The UN Secretary-General, P. de Cuellar, speaking from the bridge, praised the initiative aimed at ending the nuclear threat and solidifying peace and friendship between peoples.

Troops operating under veil of secrecy

According to American press reports there has been a sharp rise in the number of US special troops sent abroad to carry out operations of sabotage and punitive expeditions. Despite the veil of secrecy shrouding the deployment of these professional soldiers, it is obvious that they are to translate into reality the Security Council which sanctions American military and diplomatic aggression and to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, topple "unstable" governments and pursue its programme of political and blackmail.

FACTS and EVENTS

An open session of a special revolutionary court in Kampuchea has sentenced a group of terrorists of the counter-revolutionary organization to capital punishment. The court sentenced two bandits to death and two to life imprisonment on various terms of imprisonment.

Philippine prisoners in the jails in Manila, El Alcazar have gone on a hunger strike in support of other prisoners. 3,000 patriots started a strike in other jails.

More than 150 former members of the Pol Pot gangs were sentenced to local government agencies in the Kamshabing black leader Nkomo. Mandela is still in prison.

Headed weapons supplied to the bases in Thailand and to the guerrillas in the Philippines to alone for the guerrilla work.

One-third of all children in the capital of the world's richest nation—live in poverty.

Militant rulers murdering the country

Washington. Life to the overwhelming majority of Haiti's population is like a nightmare, states a report distributed here by the religious organization, Pax Christi. Peasants are deprived of land and work while infant mortality has reached unprecedented dimensions. The population lives in constant terror of the Tontons Macoutes, the paramilitary units who extort money, jail and torture everyone who opposes them.

As a result of the many-year domination by dictator Duvalier's family, political, economic and social oppression have become deeply rooted in the Haitian society. The regime is murdering its own country, says a Haitian Catholic priest quoted by the report. People live in fear and have no guarantees. If you talk about justice, you are regarded as a Communist.

More than one thousand lands have been expropriated by white planters who, with the aid of the South African army, are carrying out a survey showing that a large-scale land reform is needed.

A group of 150 people in Cape Town have been arrested for showing a survey showing that a large-scale land reform is needed.

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American Raogers checking their combat readiness at one of their training bases in the United States.

Science and technology

SOLAR GRAIN DRYER

An experimental model of grain dryer running on solar energy has been developed in one of the branches of the famous Swedish company, Alfa-Laval, in its grain dries directly under a solar collector.

This method of bringing grain to the needed condition is reported to be rather effective. Solar panels of the dryer, covering an area of a little more than 100 square metres, generate power equal to 100 kilowatts.

TOOTH DECAY VACCINE

Medical men at the University of Washington are working on a vaccine which will be an effective remedy against tooth decay. This vaccine will help prepare antibodies against already tooth decay. A kind of permanent immunity against these bacteria will develop in a person.

ULTRASOUND CRUSHES STONE

Edar, a French firm, has worked out a unique medical device which, by means of echography and crushes them with ultrasound into fine powder.

ISOLATING FROM METAL

Fruit juice does not like to eat into contact with metals. But what should the pumps be made of? Engineers of an Italian company suggest that pulp and ready juice be transported by elastic pipes made of food polyethylene. These rollers turning on one axle and squeezing the pipes force and squeeze the product with thrust. Thus a principle borrowed from animal nature forms the basis of this pump.

OF INTEREST

Like a detective story

When Mr. Lim, the owner of a Singapore poultry farm, noticed that the school of fish in a pond where he raised ducks was sharply diminishing, he first blamed the ducks. But soon he realised that the duck population had likewise been reduced by some 2,000 birds. Driven to despair, Mr. Lim lay on an ambush on the bank of the pond. Great was his surprise when he discovered that the predator was a six-metre-long python. What's more, the python was found to be the mate of a whole "gang" of six more reptiles. They were all caught and sent to the Zoo.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

GENEVA ACCORDS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED

It is already clear to all that the Geneva summit was a singular political event, PRAVDA writes in an editorial. At this crucial stage in world affairs, when mankind faces a choice between survival and annihilation, the summit was indispensable and useful. Its outcome opens up opportunities for a changeover from dangerous confrontation to a constructive search for ways of normalizing Soviet-American relations and improving the world situation in general.

The Soviet side takes the Geneva accords most seriously and will strive to improve not just the general atmosphere but also Soviet-American relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and complete equality without any discrimination, continues the editorial. The USSR is prepared in the spirit of honest interaction with the US, to work to limit the arms race, prevent its spread into outer space, and improve the world situation. We have every reason to expect a similar approach by the US, concludes the editorial.

SPACE WEAPONS—OBSTACLE TO PEACE

One of the dangers of the full-scale anti-missile defence in the spirit of the "star wars" is that the very short time required to establish thousands of torpedoes, air weapons of them, evaluate the effectiveness of the strikes and perhaps other operations, practically precludes the man from decision-making. This greatly increases the number of fragile missiles and accidents of all sorts, writes IZVESTIA. The question of whether mankind is to continue to exist will be decided by computers, not by the men, and herein also lies the concern. However good or bad our opinion could be of the American politicians or generals, we still prefer to deal with them and not with their computers, even though these could be of the sixth generation.

The fourth round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons starts next January. There are two packages of proposals—Soviet and American—to be discussed. In many respects, these proposals sharply differ. Nevertheless, they have points of contact. There is now a real possibility to start closing the gap between the two sides' positions and to look for a compromise and mutually acceptable solutions. However, the situation now is strong and almost paradoxical, as the weapons which are being designed can block reductions in the existing weapons.

UNWORTHY MOVE

The newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN regards as shortsighted Britain's decision to withdraw from UNESCO, stressing that it was taken as a result of Washington's campaign of pressure on its Western allies to quit UNESCO.

What has UNESCO done to cause Washington's displeasure? America hates UNESCO's principled approach to disarmament, the problem of establishing a new information order and its criticism of the racist and neo-fascist regimes in Israel and South Africa, which are both allies of the US. Having found itself unable to dictate its terms to UNESCO, the United States withdrew from it and did everything it could to make its partners take a similar unworthy move.

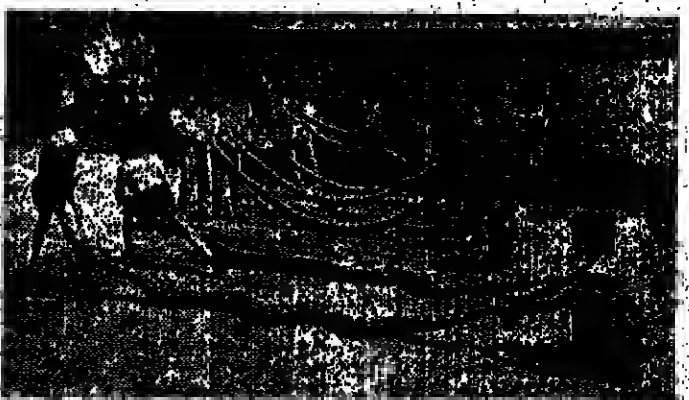
UNESCO is a highly prestigious body of the United Nations, one promoting peace and security, mutually beneficial scientific and cultural cooperation on equal footing. The continued attacks on UNESCO are aimed at undermining the United Nations organization and out across the interests of the overwhelming majority of its member-states.

DANGEROUS ALLIANCE IN THE FAR EAST

Forty years after World War II and the routing of the fascist bloc in East Asia a new aggressive alliance, this time on a space and nuclear basis, is being set up, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

The second largest troop concentration, after the West European one, has been created in Western Pacific. It consists of 130,000 American servicemen, 250,000 Japanese "self-defence forces" and 600,000 or so South Korean regular troops. A new military and political infrastructure, a military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul—locally, NATO's Far Eastern branch—has come into being.

As the "self-defence forces" become more powerful the more American arms find their way into Japan, the more dangerous the country becomes for its neighbours suspicious of and alarmed by its military policy, and the more pressing is the need for international measures to exclude the possibility of an armed conflict and to lower the level of military confrontation in the region. The latter can well become a region of mutually profitable cooperation of states with different social systems, the weekly stresses.



The gang of pythons (picture culled from "The Straits Times")

VIEWPOINT

USSR for active interaction with non-aligned movement

Moscow has on various occasions confirmed its support for the collective policy of non-aligned nations and its allegiance to close cooperation with them on the world arena. Addressing a recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized the tremendous importance of interaction with the non-aligned movement to improve the world situation.

The formula "interaction" itself presupposes not just a convergence of interests and positions of the USSR and non-aligned states on various world problems, but their joint practical efforts to implement common ideals and goals. What unites them is a common interest of the socialist and developing nations—which form the majority in the non-aligned movement—in cementing world security and creating a political climate on Earth to ensure for all peoples the real right to independence and progress.

They have done a lot, too, to end the arms race and lessen the danger of nuclear war, to achieve disarmament and eliminate the vestiges of colonialism and racism, to curb imperialism's

neocolonial onslaught on the sovereignty and resources of liberated nations. Significantly, in recent years every session of the UN General Assembly has witnessed a consistently growing interaction in peace-making efforts of socialist and non-aligned countries in that most important world community forum. Ever more frequently they co-sponsor resolutions and other UN documents and jointly back off initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security, no matter who labors them.

True, this cooperation is not absolutely free of difficulties. There are quarters which abhor it. Not accidentally, too, some Western nations have been busy monitoring how each non-aligned nation votes of the UN and with whom, so as to build their relations with such countries on that basis. They also produce various "concepts" and "theories" to split up the non-aligned movement, isolate it from other forces sharing its principles and objectives, divert the attention of young independent states from vital current problems and strip them of the opportunity to actively participate in the solution of these problems.

Quite revealing in this respect is the notion of "equal responsibility" of the two superpowers for the current very bad situation in the world. This is meant to conceal the real facts and distort the truth. They claim that the US and the USSR are allegedly accountable for all the world's woes, pretending that there is no difference whatsoever between the USSR's practical measures in response to appeals by the non-aligned movement to curb the nuclear arms race and the US "star wars" response to these appeals; that there is no difference between perennial Soviet aid to national independence struggles as part of the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted on Soviet initiative, and the US inclination to sabotage the implementation of this declaration and its war against national-liberation movements under the pretext of "fighting terrorism" or defending its "vital interests". Let us take regional conflicts. Who is to blame, say, for

the tensions in Southern Africa and who hinders attempts to lessen them? The answer is clear: South Africa, its apartheid system and colonial domination over the Namibian people, as well as the ruling circles in some Western powers supporting it. Yet, there are quarters seeking to soil Africans the idea of "rivalry" in Africa of the "two superpowers" thus obstructing the elimination of the real causes of difficulties facing the peoples in the region.

The productive cooperation of the USSR and its socialist allies with the non-aligned movement presupposes, too, a better understanding of each other's goals and intentions. Thus we are optimistic about a recent exchange in Moscow of views between Soviet leaders and the head of a state which will soon become the movement's coordinator. The USSR reaffirmed the specially important role of the non-aligned movement as a factor working for peace, equality, freedom and independence of peoples, while President Robert Mugabe spoke highly of the Soviet Union's policy of peace aimed at strengthening world peace and universal security and of supporting countries and peoples fighting for national emancipation and social progress.

This, and also the similarity of Soviet and Zimbabwean positions on major international problems underscored during the talks, indicate that the key interests of the socialist and developing countries, including non-aligned nations, tally and the possibilities for their cooperation are very broad.

Yuri KURITSYN



Round the Soviet Union

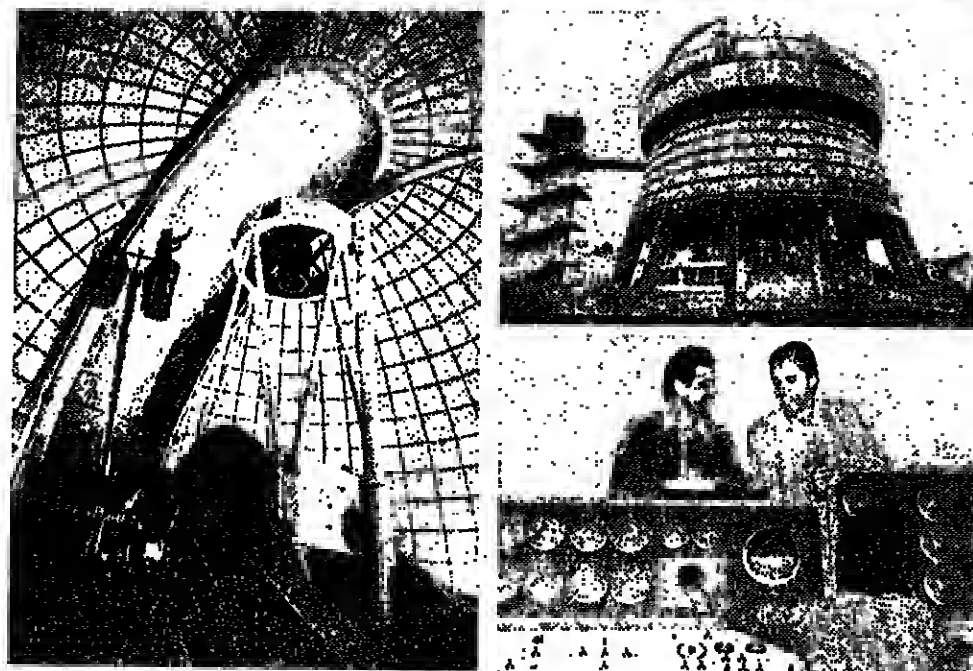
● A GROUP OF ISLANDS SITUATED NEAR THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE BAIKAL HAVE BEEN DECLARED MONUMENTS OF NATURE. Thanks to abundant fodder the fauna of this area includes many silvery sea gulls and ducks. This sanctuary is closed to hunters, anglers and tourists. Only biologists from Irkutsk University will continue their investigation started here many years ago. Most of the nearly 30 islands on Baikal are under strict protection for their scientific and ecological importance.

● A SPORTS AND HEALTH CAMP PROJECT DEVELOPED BY STUDENTS OF ZAPOROZHYE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE IN THE UKRAINE HAS BEEN AWARDED A BRONZE MEDAL OF THE USSR EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS. The future organizers have themselves implemented their project: in a picturesque corner of the Khor-tiza Island they have built a disco-sports-entertainment clinic, an aquatic station and a recuperation centre. The student design bureau has prepared technical documentation free of charge for the construction of other projects for this college, such as a hotel and training blocks.

● BUILDERS IN LATVIA (A SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC) HAVE BEGUN USING AN ORIGINAL CHEAP MATERIAL — POLYGRAN — TO PHASE BUILDINGS. It is based on finely ground chips of brick ceramic tiles, the multicoloured mass of which is sprayed on walls by a pneumatic installation without preliminary preparation of the surfaces involved. This reduces the labour on finishing operations by half.

● THE NOGDAN (CLIFF) EVENK FOLKLORE GROUP GAVE ITS FIRST PERFORMANCE AT THE YAKUT STATE MUSICAL THEATRE. The amateur artists of the Polar Abylky district showed a programme which included folk songs and dances, scenes from the life of reindeer-herders and hunters. This company, led by graduates from the East-Siberian Institute of Culture, has been set up at the Indigirka state farm.

GUARDIANS OF THE UNIVERSE



Preparing the 0-metre telescope for the study of the mysteries of the Universe. ● The observatory. ● A Soviet scientist with his Italian colleague. Photos by the author

A twenty minutes ride in a car along a motorway will take one from the Armenian capital, Yerevan, to the silver-domed buildings of the Byurakan Astro-Physical Observatory of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences. This is one of the world's leading centres for the study of the Universe.

Byurakan's fame is linked with the name of its first and current Director, Academician Viktor Ambartsumyan, who has taught many astronomers, both Soviet and foreign.

Many discoveries made by Armenian astrophysicists are backed by a long-standing tradition — first in everything relating to the field. Byurakan astronomers were the first to discover the Galaxy which now bears the name of Armenian Academician Markaryan. Each summer, astronomers carry out observations through a 6-metre telescope, and in the day they process and analyse the information obtained.

Yaroslav LYUBAVIN

DESERT

BECOMES FERTILE

In northern Tajikistan 1,500 hectares of fallow land have been put under cotton in the area of the Tashauz Canal now under construction. With the Tuzumayun HEP on the lower reaches of the Amudarya as its source, the canal will stretch for two hundred kilometres across the desert to supply water to thousands of hectares of arid lands. The first phase of the canal is being built simultaneously with a survey of new tracts of land in the zone. Irrigation and draining networks are also being laid while farmers are settling on settlements.

Land reclamation in Turkmenia is a difficult work. In some places fertile layers of soil have to be moved over large distances to the desert, water has to be raised to the surface by means of a series of powerful pumping stations, and irrigation

systems have to be constantly cleaned from silt and sand. Since the current five-year development plan period began, irrigators have reclaimed nearly 20,000 hectares of land which are now offering rich yields of cotton, rice and fodder crops.

During the next five-year plan (1986-1990) the second phase of the Tashauz irrigation system will be built. It is expected to carry water to tracts of land covering an area of 300,000 hectares. This will raise the output of cotton in the Tashauz oasis by 150,000 tonnes.

systems have to be constantly cleaned from silt and sand. Since the current five-year development plan period began, irrigators have reclaimed nearly 20,000 hectares of land which are now offering rich yields of cotton, rice and fodder crops.

Kursk fourth atomic power unit

A fourth power unit has gone into operation at the Kursk atomic power station in Central Russia. The other three operational units have already produced 113 billion kWh of electricity.

The construction of this station started in December 1970. Its first power unit was built in six years, whereas it took only half that time to take only one of the three subsequent units. The acceleration was achieved through industrialization of construction and assembly methods and introduction of advanced technology. For example, the use of enlarged prefabricated concrete structures proved very effective during construction of the fourth power unit. For the first time the face of the central room of the reactor section was sealed with assembly sets weighing up to 40 tonnes, which enabled assembly work to be completed twice as quickly.

Developing alongside the electric power plant is a modern city, Kursk, where the builders and power plant personnel live.

STEAM ENGINE TO COME BACK

That in the not too distant future steam locomotives will appear again on Soviet railways is strongly believed by specialists in Khar'kov (a Ukrainian industrial centre), who have designed such locomotives. Although they differ greatly from their predecessors, they will continue to use coal to generate steam.

The old steam engine had to be discarded in the USSR largely due to its low efficiency. However the latest advances in science and technology and new structural materials made it possible to rectify the defect. Outwardly the new generation machine will resemble today's locomotives. There will be no boiler, in the old sense of the word, as empowered coal will be fed into the furnace automatically. This will ensure minimum use of natural fuel and prevent air pollution. All the processes will be controlled by microprocessor and the engine's efficiency will increase 34 times.

Chaika — works turned over to schoolchildren

Every morning 800 senior schoolchildren from the Chaika experimental school in Moscow are completely turned over to their vocational training.

The material and technical base of this training and instruction are training shops and bays in factories and organizations, interschool training-and-production combines, instruction-production brigades in the countryside as well as specially equipped classes and shops in the very schools.

According to figures cited in a recent report by the Soviet Education Minister, Sergei Shcherbakov, by the end of this year over half a million senior schoolchildren will have undergone vocational and working training in 6,000 training shops at factories, over two million of 2,700 training-and-production combines and still as many of school shops.

Places to visit

History museum of Russian theatre



A little old mansion in Moscow is familiar to connoisseurs of the theatre. ● A section devoted to the late Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin.

It is a truly rewarding experience to visit the Russian Theatre Museum, one of Moscow's oldest museums tracing the history of Russian theatre.

The rooms dedicated to the "pre-Revolutionary" theatre reflect the work of Russian actors and actresses. Admirers of the latter's talent will listen to a recording of his concert, as well as see a portrait of the famous actor, Enrico Caruso, and other celebrities.

Rooms dealing with the Malyeikhoid, Tairav and Vakhtangov theatre companies open the

Science and technology

ELECTRIC CAR OF THE 21st CENTURY

An unconventional hub motor has enabled scientists in Moscow and Novosibirsk to scrap such time-honoured attributes of the modern car as gearbox, clutch, propeller shaft and differential. The hub motor is nothing more than standard tyres mounted on rotors of small asynchronous electric motors suitable for their high dynamic qualities.

Obviously, VAZ-20031 hardly differs from the Lada-pickup, a common sight on the roads of many countries. But a look under the engine hood will reveal the usual engine, which has been replaced with storage batteries. The car, which

doesn't have other important parts as well, nevertheless starts smoothly and accelerates without noise to a speed of 90 km/h.

At present all electric cars developed in the world are fitted with DC motors which are easy to handle and manufacture. A group of scientists at the Moscow Institute of Problems of Automatics and Telemetry used their own theory of zero-overshoot response to develop an AC drive-control system. The system is a new development in the control process and is not sensitive to changes in dynamic qualities of the car and to the gearbox, differential and clutch. It markedly increases reliability and simplifies the control system. The simple and comfortable new electric car is easy to maintain, and the hub motor consumes considerably less energy.

Exports believe that this ecologically pure car will be readily used in the 21st century.

SAND HOUSES

Houses, palaces and factory premises can be built of sand covering the vast expanses of the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts. This was proved by Uzbek scientists after developing a new wall material — barkhankoran — three-quarters of which consist of sand. Plastic clays binded on the surface deserts are another cheap component.

A brick of barkhankoran has been obtained with the method of sand pressing. Besides, owing to lower humidity of the raw material much fuel is saved in the process of firing. To make it stronger water is poured on the roasted barkhankoran for a few minutes.

EXTRACTING MEDICINE FROM SHARKS

Scientists have commenced Georgian fishermen to catch Black Sea species of shark. Known as catfish, these species are used in the manufacture of a medicine called catex. Specialists note that it is effective in the treatment of chronic inflammations and that it stimulates the whole of the human body. It also raises the cell's resistance to toxic influence of harmful substances and restores the normal composition of the blood. The production of the preparation has been started at a biological enterprise in Georgia.

The Black Sea shark, which previously was not caught on an industrial scale, is the most ancient of its kind. Having inhabited the earth for three million years it has not undergone any significant changes. Its body has good resistance to environmental changes. Scientists believe that its unique biological properties possess specially active ferments and other substances.

After an extract of biologically active substances was isolated and subjected to meticulous tests, the scientists recognized it as a most promising medicine.

MOSCOW PATRIARCHY PUBLICATIONS

The Moscow Patriarchy Publications have come out with the 20th collection of "Theological Works". Its volumes, published by the Russian Orthodox Church, contain works by theologians and church historians of past and recent centuries as well as modern researchers who dwell on the life of Christian churches throughout the Christian epoch.

The 20th volume features the conclusion of "Veysnyy Pamiatnik" (Church History) series in the 19th century. It is a request to seed bread for a regime lying in ambush. The content of the scroll is tied in with the events of 1285, when Pskov, in which the regiment headed by Prince Yaroslav Varolavich lay in ambush, was threatened with enemy attack.

12th-century portrait

During excavations in the old Chertanovo Street in Novgorod, a Russian city in the north-west of the country, archaeologists found a small sculpture skillfully carved of wood. It depicted a middle-aged man with vividly expressed features of Northern tribes. Possibly, this is one of the material evidence presented by the residents of Novgorod as a "report" about travels to cold areas.

Possibly this was a northern hunter or a reindeer-breeder. It could also be the leader of a tribe which paid a tax to Novgorod, or a guide who helped Russian explorers. Archaeologists also found other articles from northern expeditions, for example, walruses scratched on stone.

Birth-birth settlements were also found. The scrolls given to emblems were confirmed in a scroll of the last third of the 13th century, reporting about the appearance of enemy troops and containing a request to seed bread for a regime lying

of underground

For the first time to the scientists at the Institute of Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences have started under the UNESCO International hydrological programme drawing up a map of underground rivers.

The map will help utilize fresh waters lying on the surface of the earth's crust. A new map is based on material collected by Soviet scientists and their colleagues. It will also contain information obtained by means of space equipment. The map will help solve the problem of water shortage on 60 per cent of the world's surface. One and a half billion people are subjected to the whims of the weather. According to experts, one-third of the world's water reserves are concentrated in underground rivers.

or to some types of food used as my materials in the production of alcohol. Such contaminated allergy to food can contribute to the development of alcoholism, which is yet another proof of why the use of alcohol should be completely given up.

MEDICINAL POISON FROM STEPPE SPIDERS

Ten years ago, a strange order was placed with the Central Asian Centre of the oil-Union cooperation, which supplies zoos and parks with Zooentrans, which order came from the Institute of Biochemistry of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences in Central Asia. They commissioned Zooentrans to deliver several hundred steppe spiders which they wanted to be caught in July-August when they are most poisonous.

The poisonous spiders, writes the newspaper SEL-SKAYA ZHIZN, were needed to set up a unique spider farm whose wall mounds were being tested for the abstracting poison from tarantula spiders. The scientists needed spider poison, odd though it may seem, for use as antidote in cases like porphyria and poisoning.

After a series of tests on various laboratory animals they have confirmed the idea that spider poison is effective in the treatment of porphyria. The newspaper gives doctors unexpected prospects: the body's organs, not only from without but they can also be formed within, being produced by harmful microorganisms and cells, and in tissue inflammation following severe burns, etc.

The poison in cases like this is pure spider poison. The last time, has been single-dose. The last time, it is also effective against spider poison. The last time, it is also effective against spider poison. The last time, it is also effective against spider poison.

Eye Microsurgery of the Russian Federation Public Health Ministry, a team of surgeons has emerged in Ufa — the first in East European Soviet Union. The team uses a technique worked out by Moscow Professor Svyatoslav Fyodorov for surgically removing short-sightedness. People now do not have to travel 1,500 kilometres to Moscow for such an operation. The Moscow Helmholtz Research Institute of Eye Diseases has helped set up in Ufa an eye contact correction laboratory which successfully treats every year over a thousand people suffering from astigmatism — a disease which defies even the most powerful spectacles, the newspaper concludes.

IMMUNITY AND ALCOHOL

Alcohol has a negative effect on all parts of the human body and weakens health, however strong it might initially be, writes the magazine NAIKA 1 ZHIZN.

Research carried out jointly by specialists of Louisville University, USA, and the Leningrad Physical Training Institute named after P. Leontiev, has shown that the reason for this lies in alcohol damaging immune mechanisms. If alcoholism becomes chronic, the risk of contracting infection clearly increases. The most likely disease to hit an alcoholic is pneumonia. It runs a greater risk of tuberculosis, and cases of hepatitis are more frequent among alcoholics.

These diseases are caused by the weakening of the body's immune system. The ports usually affected are the lymphoid system, producing lymphocytes, the blood cells capable of destroying alien organisms which invade the body and cause disease. It has been observed that alcohol disrupts blood formation and has direct effect not only on the production of T-lymphocytes, but also damages those in the blood, thus reducing their number.

The research provides the grounds for believing that chronic alcoholism causes high sensitivity to alcohol

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CITY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Moscow urban development organization Mosgorplan has devised a comprehensive plan to improve the Soviet capital's environment, reports the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA. Next year, 90 million rubles to be spent for the purpose.

The plan contains more than 60 different measures for reducing air pollution by road vehicles. Another 350 dust and gas purification installations will be set up, and nine harmful industrial enterprises.

Protection of rivers and ponds in the city will be reinforced, and a 5.5 per cent increase is to be made in the amount of recycled water supplied as compared with this year. Improvements will be made in the use of a special industrial waterworks as an example for the entire country.

Serious problems are caused by increasing amounts of household and industrial waste. The problem will be tackled by the No. 1 Rubber works which uses as raw materials exhausted products. The Prissy factory will start full operation of its facilities for processing polymer wastes which are to be recycled into thousands of tonnes of new products.

UFA OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

Eye surgeons throughout the world operate on the cataract, the opaque process in the eye crystal resulting from an inflammation almost or birth injury only when a child is one or one and a half years old. But at this time surgery may prove futile.

Over 20 children between two to six months suffering from congenital cataract have been operated on at the children's department of the Ufa Eye Disease Institute in Bashkiria, a Russian Federation Autonomous Republic, IZVESTIA reports.

With assistance from specialists at the Institute of

VIEWPOINT

Culture in the countryside

Olga MARTYNYENKO

Some time ago when I was travelling on a train, I shared the compartment with a middle-aged man whose outlook betrayed what is called a "person of mental work". However, at the end of our conversation he admitted that he was chairman of a collective farm in Lithuania. He said his farm was moderately well-off and that the situation kept improving with every passing year. The reason for this was simple — people had begun to work better mostly because their conditions of life had changed. There are the same modern conveniences in the countryside as in the cities.

Besides, he said with a smile, his village is not far from the town of Panevezys which has, as you must have heard, a famous drama theatre. Its actors are our frequent and welcome visitors.

It is true that not every farm is lucky to have a famous theatre in its town nearby. Not long ago a review of a permanent All-Union festival — "Fires in the Countryside" — showed that Lithuanian workers see it as their main mission to bring their art to rural audiences and to impart to them certain aesthetic and moral principles.

The urgent task set by the Party to achieve a radical turn in the better in the countryside is being solved not only by means of capital investments in production. The achievement of this mission requires the presence of the main factor — man in civic duty and of broad interests.

It would certainly be absurd if all aesthetic education were to be reduced to a narrow, pragmatic task of raising productivity. However, love for the soil, the sense of duty and awareness of one's involvement in the affairs of the entire country and of the entire world cannot be imparted without taking into account the cultural standards which make those fully conscious quite tangible.

Recent years have been marked by appreciable changes in this direction. There is no mutual or theatrical company to the USSR which does not consider it so honourable duty to perform in the countryside. A museum of paintings, sponsored by the Moscow Tretyakov Gallery, has been opened on the Rastvor stela farm in the Kursk Region, Russian Federation. An art gallery in the Ukrainian city of Lvov has helped a collective farm to that region set up a smaller museum. The items on display are changed every six months. These are no isolated instances.

More and more people become involved in amateur companies and groups in the countryside, where amateur art helps people not only be appreciative as spectators, but also participants in the creative process.

It would be wrong, however, to imagine that all the problems in the artistic education of people in the countryside have been solved. Many are hindered by their own inertia and by some obsolete considerations of purely material and financial order. However, the situation in this country is rapidly changing. Speaking freely about our shortcomings, we are looking for ways to overcome them. This fully applies to the cultural policies in the countryside, which are made up of the enthusiasm on the part of the population and the government's attention to their aesthetic demands.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VERA GLAGOLEVA



Although her characters' eyes are often sad and tragic, she regards herself as an optimist. The somewhat awkward girls and women who portray a vital force of their own. Paradoxically, this power is her life. The main theme is her fight to live, searching and broken soul looking for self-fulfillment. She has been on the screen for nearly a decade and a half mostly taking up the main roles.

How did Vera Glagoleva come to the cinema? It was by mere chance. In 1974 Vera, just out of school, was "discovered" in the street by Rodion Nakhopetov, who was then working on his

first major film—"To the World's End". Quite unexpectedly for her she was assigned the part of Soaya, although she previously had nothing to do with the cinema. Her interest lay in marksmanship and she was a good enough shot to be made Master of Sport in marksmanship. She had won a Moscow junior championship and did not even contemplate a career in the cinema.

Her debut as Soaya was commended in the magazine "Cinema Art" by the dozen of Soviet playwrights Yevgeny Gorkovitch.

This was the start of a new profession for her. Each new part and each new film in which she found herself became a school for her. She has also been learning from all the famous actors and directors whom she had the occasion to work with: they tutored her in the art of cinema and inculcated in her the appropriate attitude towards the art. And, of course, she has benefited enormously from her acquaintance with Rodion Nakhopetov, in each of whose works she is a full-fledged participant.

What qualities does Vera Glagoleva believe to be essential for an actor? First and foremost, intuition and the ability to pull oneself together when something goes wrong. It is also necessary for a director to choose the right actor for a role. And, it goes without saying, an actor must understand a director's ideas and correspond to the assigned part.

Possibly, it is these things that make up Vera's successes in roles such as Nadya in a film based on Gorky's "Enigma", Varya in "I Can Only Be on Thursday", Nonna Yuryevna in "Do Not Shoot While Swans", and Zhenka in "The Star Fall". Special mention should be made of her work in the television film "About You"—a penetrating, piercing story of a girl, who was like everyone else, except that she had a talent for singing. In that part Vera had to show talent and the loss of that talent. The filming crew was awarded the Golden Nymph in Monte Carlo and the movie has been purchased by many countries.

In what way do Vera's new roles relate to others? Are they follow-ups or steps into the unknown? Only time will tell. She goes on as ever and has accepted invitation from three film directors this year.

Olga SHERWOOD

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. The exhibition, "Cultural Links Between East and West in Antiquity and Middle Ages", has ended in the city of Osaka. The exhibition consisted of items found by Soviet archaeologists in places which lie on the way of the former famous ancient "Great Silk Way". The display, which has become an important event in the cultural life of Japan, was visited by nearly 80,000 inhabitants of Osaka, as well as tens of thousands of Tokyo citizens.

Tours. Inhabitants of many cities and provinces of the People's Republic of China will hear in their native language world-famous songs of "Katyusha" and "Moscow Nights". This musical souvenir was prepared by a Byelorussian folk choir now touring China. The programme includes vocal-chorographic composition "Byelorussian My Song" and also Russian and Ukrainian folk songs.

Film Festivals. The 7th International Festival of Sports Films has been held in the Italian city of Palermo. The first prize for short films—"The Day of Golden Paladins"—was unanimously awarded to the Soviet film "A Holiday of Sports and Peace" made by the Central Studios of Documentary Films.

Art. An all-Union exhibition of works by Dmitry Levitsky has opened in the Leningrad Russian Museum. It is dedicated to the 250th birth anniversary of the artist and features 101 pictures from 23 national museums. Art lovers will see such a major collection for the first time.

ANCIENT MASTERPIECE RESTORED

After seven years of meticulous restoration, again on display at the Novgorod joint city museum-reserve is a monument of Russian history and culture dating back to the pre-Mongol period preceding the Tatar invasion.

It is the icon of Znamenskiy (Good Omen) painted by an unknown artist in the early 12th century. It used to be a most respected one to this Old Russian city. According to the

legend, it was regarded as the city's defender and patron. Special cathedrals called Znamenskiye were built to house it during the reign of Novgorod in 1169.

The restorers had to do a great deal of work, including dendrochronological research, X-ray and optical examinations. The greater part of the work was done under microscope, and it took a whole day of work to restore a single square centimetre of the icon.

An exhibition, "Middle Ages Frescoes of Georgia", has been mounted in one of the halls of the Moscow Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (12a Suvorovskiy Blvd). For the first time outside Georgia, it features 50 excellent copies.



"Apparition". The 14th century. • "Diocletian". The 13th century.

Chekhov honoured

Recently the Chinese people's society of friendship with foreign countries, the Society of Chinese-Soviet Friendship, the Institute of foreign literature of the Academy of social sciences of China and the Chinese writers union held a meeting in Peking in honour of the great Russian writer Anton Chekhov.

Chekhov's works were translated at one time by Chinese

writers Lu Xin and Mao Du, well known in the USSR. Lu Qubao and Ba Jin respectively stressed his positive influence on Chinese literature. Between 1950 and 1956 China put out a 27-volume edition of Chekhov's works. The republic has also been translating articles by Soviet literary critics of Chekhov's works and publishing reminiscences of him by his contemporaries.

Ramaz Chkhikvadze: ascent to Shakespeare

The creative cooperation between director Robert Sturua and actor Ramaz Chkhikvadze in work on Shakespearean theme, which started with their staging of "Richard III", is going on. Today they are working on "King Lear" at the Shota Rustaveli Theatre in Tbilisi.

Many outstanding Georgian directors and actors turned to this tragedy by Shakespeare in the past but experts believe that the character of King Lear remains a summit still to be conquered.

A real actor has no right to repeat the discoveries of his predecessors, no matter how great they might be. Ramaz Chkhikvadze says, but they always serve as the guiding stars marking the level of creative

solutions, who no actor can bypass or neglect. The role of King Lear is the hundredth role I've played, and I regard it as previous work as a mere stage of approach to this ascent.

Not long ago, the actor received a letter from the London Round House Theatre, where a few years ago "Richard III" was triumphantly played by Shota Rustaveli Theatre actors. The letter read: "The red carpet has been unrolled for you. English theatre-fans are eager to see 'Caucasian Oliver' and are looking forward to seeing Mr. King Lear."

The premiere will take place next spring in Tbilisi while guest performances in Shakespeare's native land come on in July.



Julia Varady, a singer from West Germany, appeared as Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata" on the Bolshoi stage. Vladimir Bogachov, now on probation with the company, sang the part of Alfredo. Conductor—Aigis Zhuravlis.

• Responding to applause: (left to right) Julia Varady, Aigis Zhuravlis and Vladimir Bogachov.

WHAT'S ON!

December 17-20

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), 18 — Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera), 20 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 17 — Double-bill: Scheherazade, "The Lady With the Dog", Babel, Shchedrin, "Carmen-Symphony" (one-act ballet), 18 — Tchelkovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet), 19 — Mussorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera), 20 — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stantsievsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 19 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera), 20 — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — "Sevastopol Waltz", 20 — Feltsman, "Let the Waltz Play".

FILMS

Comintern (Dorzhenko Film Studio, USSR).

About the battle for Kiev, in November-December 1943, when fascist armies tried at all cost to recapture the liberated Ukrainian capital. Cinema: "Kiev" (50/12 Kuzovskiy Prospekt), Metro Kuzovskaya.

To Forget About Coming Back (Moldovian Studio, USSR).

Real events in World War II lie at the core of this film about the exploits of Soviet submarine. Cinema: "Baluka" (54 Shchegolevskaya St., Metro Shchegolevskaya), "Krasnaya Pamyat" (5 Menulinskaya St., Metro Ulice 1905 Gода).

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Shchegolevskaya St.). 17-20 — "The Raro Orchestra" on "Perspektivskaya" programme (featuring famous Georgian actor and singer, Valentin Kikabidze, the Jazz-Ballet chorographic group and other performers from Georgia).

Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire (15 Tsvetnoy Bul'var). Festival-review of composers.

BUSINESS

ONE-THIRD OF PARTEK'S EXPORTS GOES TO USSR

Hundreds of machines made by Parlek are used today by the Soviet services of Moscow, Baku and Tbilisi. This year Parlek has marked the 10th anniversary of its cooperation with the USSR.

In 1973 was displayed our products for the first time at the "Expo-73" exhibition in Leningrad. Alexei Treilakoff, chief of Parlek's export department, told an MNI correspondent. And today, he went on, about one-third of our total export goes to the USSR. We supply the Soviet Union with Multifit trans-shipment systems, cement for drilling in Arctic conditions, drilling materials, etc.

Soviet-Moroccan trade cooperation

An exhibition of textile to-ware goods from Morocco opened in Moscow.

Green leading national firms played for Soviet trade agents from V/O Exportimport, Chempostorg, Novosexport, Unosport a large selection of textiles, fabrics, ready-made clothes and haberdashery.

In an interview granted an MNI correspondent, Muhammad Zafra, director-general of the Moroccan exports development centre, stressed that the exhibition of Moroccan goods was the 14th major show of the country's achievements in the development of the textile industry. I am sure, he went on, that such exhibitions considerably strengthen trust in trade of economic relations and, ultimately, serve their further expansion. This is the opinion of all the 10 Moroccan firms which participated in this exhibition.

I also think that as a result of our joint efforts the trade agreement between the USSR and the Kingdom of Morocco for 1983-1990, signed on October 2, 1984, will acquire a new meaning and gain in scope.

Alexei NOVOTOCHINOV



A Soviet-built excavator and American 100-tonne dump truck at the Narayangi open-pit coal mine in the Yaku Autonomous Republic.

GOSA DOES ASSEMBLING WORK

The construction of Pavilion No. 2, to be completed in the middle of 1987, continues at the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition centre in Moscow. Its roof is now being assembled. It will be overlapped with three big-span structural elements, one of which is about 5,500 sq m; the other two — 6,000 sq m each. The project is unprecedented in world practice. The metal constructions are delivered and assembled by the Yugoslav company Gosa, which participated in the construction of Hotel Komos in Moscow.

This is not first time we are working in the USSR, Budimir Mladinovich, director of the firm, told an MNI correspondent. The present project, designed by a Yugoslav engineer, is a serious trial for all our specialists. We have never had the occasion to lift such big constructions: the weight of each span is 400 tonnes. The first unit has already been installed and two others will be lifted in spring.

Ottogalli and Progress cooperate

The first batch of summer shoes has gone off the conveyor belt of the Progress production association in Lvov (Ukraine). Their manufacture was started by a moulding machine supplied by the Italian firm Ottogalli.

Next year the association is to produce more than 250,000 pairs of light and elegant shoes on polychlorvinyl soles. Ottogalli maintains good ties with Soviet industrial associations. Gianni Vettorello, a spokesman for the firm, said. The equipment was installed at the Progress workshops without the participation of Italian specialists. My colleague in contract supervision and myself had only to check on the equipment in various operational conditions. We succeeded in meeting our contract commitments within a

few days.

These are current matches in the USSR championship.

mo ve Ulyanovsk Volga. 20 — Moscow Dynamo vs Gorky Slavi. 6 p.m. (both days).

These are current matches in the USSR championship.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (10/14 Izumskiy Vei). Over 1,000 paintings, portraits, landscapes and drawings by Viktor Ivanov mark the 60th birthday of the USSR Academy of Arts. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Park Kultury at Otkrytaya.

Central Writers' Club (53 Hertsen St.). Portraits by young Moscow artist, Darya Semyonova, and other recent visits to the exhibition. Daily, except Sundays, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Park Kultury at Otkrytaya.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Leningrad Central Stadium. Part of Sport (Luzhniki). 17-20 — International "Invitalia" prize tournament. 17 — Sweden vs Canada. 6.30 p.m. 18 — Finland vs USSR. 6.30 p.m. 19 — Finland vs USSR. 6.30 p.m. 20 — Finland vs Sweden. 6.30 p.m.

BANDY

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Ulyanovsk St., Moscow). Dynamo vs Ulyanovsk Volga. 20 — Moscow Dynamo vs Gorky Slavi. 6 p.m. (both days).

ACROBATICS

Emalloro Palace of Sport (2 Sirenevskiy Blvd). 19 and 20 — Moscow Cup. 4 p.m. (both days).

DRAUGHTS

City Chess Club (18 Olimpiyskiy Prospekt). 19 — Moscow Cup. 4 p.m.

All Moscow's sports clubs take part in the competition.

RACING

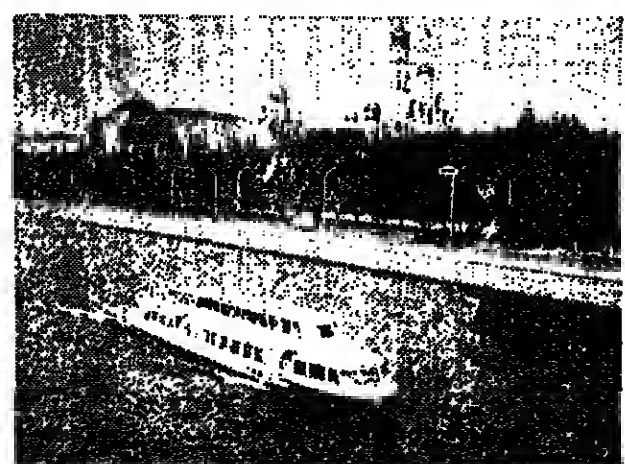
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 18 and 20 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

December 17-20

In Moscow, city and region, light snowfalls, later in places, N wind veering to NW, 10-15 mps. On December 17 night temperatures of -5° to -13° rising to -7° to -12° in the daytime.

As South Atlantic, warm air has reached the north-western part of Europe daytime temperatures have jumped to +11° to +15° in Great Britain and to +6° to +8° in Norway and Denmark.

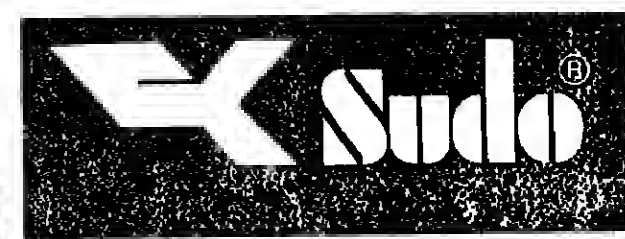


M/V 'Moskva'

For short river tours. Ample glazing of the comfortable saloon offers panoramic view and adequate illumination. Translucent tent over the upper deck protects tourists from direct sunlight and precipitation.

| | |
|--|------|
| Molded length, m | 18.2 |
| Molded beam, m | 6.5 |
| Speed on quiet deep water with average draft of 1.17 m, km/h | 23 |
| Nominal power plant output, hp | 100 |
| Deadweight, t | 14 |
| Crew | two |
| Tour duration, hours | 4 |
| Full capacity, persons | 450 |
| Seals | 243 |
| of which in saloon | 141 |
| on upper deck | 97 |

Supplier: V/O SUDOPORT
10, Uspenskiy Per., 103006 Moscow, USSR.
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very short time due to the professional skills of Soviet engineers and workers of the factory, he said.

The representative of the firm stressed the mutually beneficial character of cooperation with such a reliable partner as the Soviet Union. Soviet orders, he said, stimulate an increase in the number of jobs at Ottogalli factories.

I have a special liking for the Soviet people, Gianni Vettorello said. Unfortunately, people in Italy do not know much about your affairs and concerns, but I myself have had the occasion to do, they would understand that your main concern is to improve the living standards of the people, to build a happy future without wars and fear of nuclear conflagration, and not a desire for military superiority and the arms race, he stressed.

Intourist news

For you, young people

This year, one can meet quite a few young people in various Soviet tourist centres. Taking into account their special interests, Intourist has mapped out many routes, including a three-day stay in Odessa, a student's capital of the Ukraine.

The city is one of the most beautiful on the Black Sea coast and a major Soviet seaport. More than 100,000 students of the University and of 15 colleges where specialists on the national economy are taught and trained to do more than one hundred different jobs. Foreign guests visit these colleges and the University, and are invited to see the University library and museum which feature rare books and paleontological items. Young people from other countries are interested not only in how the Soviet contemporary lives, study and real. Taking into account their special interests, Intourist arranges meetings with students and teachers. It also organizes friendship parties, discussions and visits to athletic and health camps where foreign tourists can compete with Soviet students.

Young tourists can attend amateur concerts and visit a gastronomy museum set up on the site where in 1941-42, during World War II, a guerrilla detachment, which carried out successful operations behind enemy lines and had its underground headquarters. They can go on a tour of Odessa and see the places of historic importance, exhibitions and theatres.

Tatyana ANDREYKOVA